

to give their assistance to this noble effort, which, it is to be hoped, will prove contagious in both England and America.

MRS. VANDERBILT.

all cases the Republican meetings are large and enthusiastic gatherings, while the Democratic meetings are quite the reverse.

The colored electors of Omaha held a magnificent impromptu meeting last week. It was one of the most political displays of the year. After dusk they formed in procession at the appointed place on Ninth-st. in large numbers, with brilliant torches, each bearing on its staff a miniature American flag, and uniformed. There were at least two hundred formed in the procession. Appropriate transparencies were borne thickly in the procession, each covered with significant mottoes. Among the speakers was Joseph Hellom, esq., a colored man. His speech is said to have been the most telling one of the campaign in that region.

SPEECHES BY GEN. JOHN COCHRAN, MAJOR
PANGBORN AND STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD.

The mass meeting of Republicans held last evening at Temperance Hall, corner of Fulton and Concord-sts., Brooklyn, was, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, a decided success, and afforded gratifying and incontestable evidence that nowhere have the principles of liberty and justice, upon which the Republican organization is based, more ardent and earnest supporters than among the citizens of the great metropolis. The large number of persons who responded to the call of the committee that thronged to enroll themselves beneath the banner which the Central Union Club has honorably carried through many previous campaigns, attested the popularity of the cause to the commencement of the regular period of political activity. A large number of new recruits were present, the vast multitude collected around the building during the intervals of the reading of fire-works, while at short intervals a splendid band in attendance lent animation to the scene by discharging patriotic airs.

At seven o'clock, Hon. J. M. McKim, President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and in a few happy remarks reviewed the prominent questions at issue between the Democratic and the Republican parties, and declared that the action of the Central Union Club in the present campaign would cast no disgrace on its glorious record in the past.

In announcing the nominations of Grant and Colfax and affirming the duty of all patriotic citizens to prove their devotion to the cause of freedom, justice and union, the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee were read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

After the singing of the national anthem, John Cochran, who spoke as follows:

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parties, only by the ballot-box. It is one thing to crush an enemy; it is another thing to redress the damage he has done. Before the house can be repaired the fire must be extinguished. Reconstruction can be attempted only after the rebel has been smothered by the fire of the law. The fire extinguisher and the carpenter who repairs both labor for the restoration of the house; and the soldier that crushes, and the citizen that rebuilds, both labor for the restoration of the Union. (Great applause.) The war of the soldier and the election of the citizen have the same object, to the accomplishment of which each is essential—the restoration of the Union. (Cries of that's so—bully.) War broke the power of Rebels to overthrow the Union; and the election of the citizen will enable us to complete the restoration. During its continuance the belongings of Secession and the howls of Slavery declared how lively and effective they were. But our Union

Thus we are successful, the reform bands paralyze it, and we hear the cry of the South advanced to the second stage in the great work of restoration—reconstruction. The din of opposition which it encounters equals the din of war. The Southern States are now the property of the North, and the Northern ally, who proclaimed at Chicago that the slaughtering business was a very good business, unite with the South to destroy the North. The North is now reconstructing its acts. It was not wrong to destroy the Constitution. Oh, no! But to restore it from the destroyer, to repay him for his rights—this is the iniquity that is embroiling their rights—this is the iniquity that is about embroiling the land. Fellow-citizens, let us uphold with our ballots the work of reconstruction, as we have done with our votes. Let us not be deceived, as you have heard from their howl dead Slavery and Secession are, you will straightaway hear them shouting from their shambles, "The Constitution is the Constitution." The Constitutionality of reestablishing the Constitution is the Constitutionality of reestablishing the Constitution.

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Congress elected by them. And so the Congress of the United States are the people of the United States in their representative capacity. The Congress are, therefore, in truth, the laws made by the people. To say, then, that Congress has no right to make reconstruction laws is to say that the people have no right to preserve their own Government, which is to say a foolish thing. An illustration will, I think, exemplify both the power and process of reconstruction. We frequently hear the Government say to us frequent expressions which associate the idea of government with such familiar phrases as "the machinery of Government," "the car of state," "the wheels of Government." Let me suppose, then,

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There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the power of the President.

There is but one thing to have been done distinctly contemplated by the Constitution.

dated, and clearly delineated by Gen. Blair. The Southern delegate, Gen. Hampton, seems to be at no loss to comprehend its meaning. Hear the utterances attributed to him since their Convention:

Wherever I may be, should I see dear old mother [South Carolina] of ours call her sons together to defend her altars, if life and wealth are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself.

I stand to close in denotation to that "Lost Cause" for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men

He appeared it so as a rebel. He inquired long for the views at the point of Horatio Seymour, their candidate for the Presidency. He embraces the platform of revivification and his Southern allies read his construction of "the end" in the words "Union, Union, Union." The Federal Union would be as revolutionary as secession. Ex-Gov. Vance of North Carolina, hastening from the Convention, declared publicly at Richmond that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the Confederacy." He said that he would have been at no loss for the meaning of "the end." Gov. Wise of Virginia, who followed Gov. Vance, said: "Secession is not yet decided. It is more alive than ever." He accepted the ticket because

seems to be visible to Gov. Wise. Let us next regard the "end" which Gen. Robert Toombs of Georgia thinks the Reconstruction act will accomplish. He says that the act will "reconstruct a nation, and, as they are called, those schemes of the nation, of violating, and of tyranny, shall no longer curse this state of things, but shall be the basis of a new and better government." That these so-called governors and legislatures which have been established in our midst shall at once be made to vacate, the Congress has no intention of doing, but it is determined to "oust them." "The end," however, appears to have been more vividly portrayed to the vision of Gen. Ewing, a candidate for their office, who, in a speech at St. Louis, said:

"The Convention here thus graphically described its full proportions in a speech in Washington:—

"On the 3d of November, after the Convention had read and discussed the additional article, I said this is a position that the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in position to take advantage of, and to make use of, and to run in the veins of Southern men, there will be no approval of their work, and thus, should Congress sustain the blacks,

Pell-ew-it-cit! In this sense was it, that the Northern allies of Southern Rebels came most warmly forward, and their aid was given them as freely as the aid of the Tammany platform, that "the reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void." The northern press carried up the cry, and the people followed, eye, nose, mouth, ear, even in frenzy rolling, to "the end." The *Richmond Enquirer* says that "those who have used the bullet, can do it again." The *Louisville Courier* writes, "The rebels will not stop until they have done so, and to your guns." The *Columbian (Ga.) Sun* says bluntly: "But you, Frank Blair should have been so quickly and cordially informed so recently after his return from Europe, that he might have been able to satisfy, may be justly considered the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence that the National Democratic Party has no work to do here." The *Mohite Tribune* sees "the end" through the intervening medium of the ballot-box. Its distance does not seem to dismay its three southern correspondents, who see clearly the success at the northern prospect. Hear The Tribune:

"Florida—like citizens of Mobile—condemns the Queen City of the South for her part in the rebellion against the Union, and she declares that if she were free to vote she would vote for the Union. If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall require that she sit out in the 'Lost Dixie'." We shall be glad to refer to the above article in our next issue, but the rate which has been imposed upon us, and forcing all our issue before the printer, prevents our doing so.

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to smother Southern thought, and tell me that they are not the only ones who are justly hated. Their purpose, then, was separation. Their prayer was to be "let alone." Our Government, however, has no such intention. We wish, now, how changed their attitude. Instead of rebellion, their purpose civil war. Instead of their wish to be "let alone," they wish to overthrow. That was the rebellion of the South. This is to be a general civil war, and the headquarters are in the North. There is no room for either incendiary speech, or inflammable editorial. We are already forewarned. Their political science is not that of the South. They are not so easily deceived. They have reached our Northern sphere, and with grudging let us avail and encounter "the end." The beginning of the end is now. The only hope of the South is in the movements of Ku-Klux KLAN. The Governor of Louisiana officially announces 10 murders of Union men, persons of color, and of the Knights of the White Camellia, the Seymour Knights. Bloody handed Texas is cleaving her murderous way to "the end of all Union men, and of all reconstruction, and of all Unionism." If the Reconstruction or Revolution Congress or Frank Blair, the Union or civil war, these are the alternatives. Choosing your side, you are now in the hands of the victors. We are discussing are fairly represented by the opposing Presidential tickets. That your adversaries admit of an additional course. Perhaps they are not yet fully aware. However, that it is candidate for the Vice Presidency has expressed his belief that it is not a question of whether we are to have a civil war, but to say what must be the wrong side of that ticket. We

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Major Pangborn of New Jersey, then made an address, after which the audience dispersed cheering for Grant and Colfax and Griswold.

GEN. KIERNAN'S ADDRESS TO IRISH REPUBLICANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Middletown, Staten Island, and vicinity, occurred on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at the meeting Hall of the Grant and Colfax Club. They were addressed by Gen. James L. Kierman, United States Consul to China. The General commenced by stating the magnitude of the issues involved in the coming elections, and advised all Americans to consider well before deciding which side to take. He then addressed especially to the Irish-American described to them England's "countrymen," as he called the United States, and showed how they had been deceived by the "monstrous aristocracy" who exclusively that England was a monarchial and despotic country. He then mentioned Ireland and America. He quoted many historical facts in support of his argument, which demanded attention. He explained the origin of slavery, how it came from Europe to America, and how it was introduced here. He demonstrated how parties were placed when the late war broke out, and that the American freemen, no matter from what part of the world they came, were divided into the Northern Copperhead, the Southern Rebel, and the Monarchist Intriguers of England and France. He then stated that the Church in America was divided into the Church in America in favor of despotism and against republicanism, and advised the Irish-Americans to discriminate between the spiritual essence of the Church, which is the Kingdom of God, and the temporal power of the Church, which is the Papacy. He said that the Church is essentially republican, and desiring the freedom and equality of all men—and the temporal power of the Church, which is the Papacy, is essentially despotic. He showed how the Irish-American, fleeing from British despotism, became the blind dupes of the priests of Kingly Rome, the British aristocracy, the French Government, the Southern slaveholder, and the Northern Democratic Union. He said that the friend of the land he had come to, or hope for the redemption of the land he had left, unless he became a true republican in every sense of the word, equally opposed to monarchy and despotism, and to the Catholic Church, and uttered "unto Caesar of the things which are Caesar's," and unto God of the things which are God's." He asserted his own faith in the palm of being a good Catholic to not but that history, common sense, and facts forced him to observe the difference between the policy and the spiritual animus of the Church; that the one was positively American and democratic, while the other was wholly English and monarchical. He said that, while it was perfectly consistent for him to be a good Catholic and a good American, it was necessary for him to denounce the disputes which have so long and unprofitably entangled with its dogmas. He advised the utmost respect to the Catholic spiritual guidance as such, but advised the Irish-American to follow the leadings of their consciences—the greatest—the minister of God and the agent of the King of Rome—acting in conjunction with the Anglo-Rebel-Copperhead—who were now making speeches by the clerical leaders of the Irish-Americans, as the effect was patent upon the faces of those present, who were in sympathy with "democracy," that is the Anglo-Rebel-Copperhead conspiracy, opposed to all liberty either in Ireland

He stated that the spirit of persecution against any Irish-American Catholic who had the boldness and honesty to speak his own case, extended over the whole of our country, though of necessity more concealed, as when the Inquisition burned and tortured in Italy and Spain in the 16th century. It was the incessant persecutions he had suffered since the general elections of 1864, when he became a Republican, which were now being renewed by the efforts of the "Catholic clergymen," in 1864; during the elections in New-York and New-Jersey in 1865; in San Francisco last year during the election of Governor Bryant; and in New-England, at the late Winter term in Washington recently, and New-York, now it has been and is the same; he was being grossly insulted in the streets in every part of the nation.

"The character produced and his business prospects undermined, as well as all his friends tainted with his name, he was obliged to leave his native land with neither his faithful army services nor his devotion to the Fenian cause (to which he had devoted his time, talents, and money) to defend himself from the persecutions of the Irish-Americans to be prepared for this persecution if they followed his example."

The death of Irish-Americans to the

colored race," he showed how utterly unchristian, inconsistent and unworthy of them it was; and wound up by an eloquent adjuration to all Irish-Americans to take the side of *true democracy*, right, and freedom, against the swindle and lie, to rise in defense of *democracy*, which allied with the old land, as their hopes and those of their children—of the land they left and the land they had come to, depended on their decision.

THE HON. WILLIAM WHITING.

On the evening of the 5th inst., at Boston, the Hon. William Whiting delivered an exhaustive address on the questions of the hour, in which he reviewed the most prominent features of the political world during the past four years. His argument in support of the legality of the Reconstruction acts was powerful and convincing, while his history of the Democratic party was charged with the most interesting and dramatic narrative. Speaking of what he called the "Northern remainder of the Democratic party, Mr. Whiting said: They opposed the war, they opposed the Emancipation Proclamation, they opposed the Reconstruction acts, they opposed the power. They were against impachment; against the 14th amendment; against the civil rights act; and, in one word, the Northern Democratic party was against everything. It has been opposed to every measure which would unfavorably affect the interest or future power in the Union of the Southern States. It has been the only party which has been bitter of the leading Democratic politicians, if they had the power to-day, would restore slavery, unmake the 14th amendment, and give the Rebels control of our Government. Dark as this record is, to prove its strict truth, I appeal to every citizen of this country. The Democratic party is the only party which usually in unbroken phalanx, under the lead of notorious men, have day after day, voted precisely as they voted in the past, and as they are now voted in these places! Such is their recent history (no rhetoric can give it over, nothing can blot it out). The future of slavery and Southern treason had so sadly debauched the conscience

and the honor of Northern men.

Democratic platform.—Mr. Whiting's speech was particularly sound. Touching this subject, he said: "While it seems to me, that the law payable in gold, yet the principal need not be paid for several years, the question as to the currency in which payments shall be made, so far as it affects the national credit. The first step toward building up our credit is to bring back a sound currency." An inflated, irredeemable currency is the worst enemy that the nation has. It makes labor the slave of capital. There is no money, for it makes the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. It is the cause of all our troubles. It will prostrate labor and grasp it by the throat. Commerce and labor are twin sisters and nursing mothers of a nation's wealth."

INDIANA.

GEN. LEW WALLACE ON THE STUMP.

From the *Indianapolis Journal* of the 13th, we collate the following in regard to the campaigning tour of Gen. Wallace.

Gen. Lew Wallace visited Clinton County last week, making five speeches at different points. At all of his appointments he was met by large crowds. These meetings were the largest ever held in Clinton County. The speeches were all of an encouraging evidence of a triumphant victory at the polls.

His first appearance was at Frankfort on the 8th inst. was a grand affair. Before dark the streets and sidewalks were crowded with enthusiastic Republicans from the outside townships. A band of colored and white "free lancers" formed in procession, carrying torches and making a very fine display. Fully 2,000 persons were present at this time.

The speeches of Gen. Wallace were such as never were heard in Clinton County, and will long be remembered by the people.

SHIPMENT OF CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The ship *Valparaiso* has cleared for New-York with 37,000 sacks of wheat. The *Winn* has cleared for Liverpool with 25,000 sacks of *Centennial* has cleared for Liverpool with 25,000 sacks of *Centennial* has cleared for Liverpool with 25,000 sacks of wheat. The *Winn* has cleared for Liverpool with 25,000 sacks of *Centennial* has cleared for Liverpool with 25,000 sacks of wheat.

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BATHS AND BATHING SYSTEM OF ENGLAND
—TRAVEL BY RAILROAD—BURNING OF OB-
—JOURNAL OF LITERATURE—JEFFERSON DAVIS IN

MRS. VANDERBILT.

on the 12th inst., was one of the grandest political demonstrations the Queen City ever witnessed.

The colored electors of Omaha held a magnificent impromptu meeting last week. It was one of the finest political displays of the year. After dusk they

what experiments may be produced by the caprice of particular States, by the ambition of enterprising leaders, or by the intrigues or influence of foreign courts.¹ Evidently the emergency within the provision of Madison

Their widely diffused character represents their personal virtues, and their public acts establish the quality of their principles. The father of the liberties of

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